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## New southwestern Compositae.

BY EDWARD L. GREENE.

The following species, hitherto undescribed, occur in considerable fascicles of miscellaneous Compositae collected in various parts of New Mexico and Arizona by Mr. E. O. Wooton, and submitted to me for determination :

### COLEOSANTHUS WOOTONI.

Pale with a short cinereous pubescence; leaves coriaceous, lanceolate, serrate, 2 inches long, longer than the internodes, spreading or recurved, short-petioled or sessile; cymes subsessile in the axils of all the upper leaves and terminal; involucre about five lines high, little imbricated, the short outer bracts ovate, or oblong-ovate, the others oblong-linear, all finely striate and less pubescent than the leaves: achenes pubescent; pappus very fine, barely scabrous.

Organ Mountains, Dona Ana Co., New Mexico, Sept., 1892.

### ERIGERON CONDENSATUS (Eaton).

*Erigeron concinnus* von *condensatus* Eaton. Bot. King Exp. 151. 1871.

Perennial, subcaulescent the subscapiform merely bracted monocephalous tufted stems only a few inches high; the densely tufted spatulate but very narrow leaves an inch long; bracts of the hemispherical involucre subequal, hispidulous; rays numerous, rather broad, white or pinkish; pappus of few and slender barbellulate bristles and an outer series of oblong paleae, these toothed or lacerate at the rather obtuse summit.

Species not uncommon in southern Nevada and adjacent Arizona, wearing much more the aspect of *E. pumilus* than of *E. concinnus*; very distinct from either in the character of its pappus. Mr. Wooton's fine specimens are from the base of Mt. San Francisco, Arizona.

### MACHAERANTHERA LINEARIS.

Perennial, the stem 3 to 5 feet high, puberulent but not viscid, the branches leafy below, narrowly paniculate above; leaves linear, or the lowest lance-linear, 3 or 4 inches long, glabrous, 3-nerved, remotely and sharply dentate and scabrous-ciliolate; heads of the somewhat thyrsoid panicle numerous; broadly

turbinate involucre about 4 lines high, the multiserial closely imbricated bracts scarcely glandular, firm and chartaceous, with conspicuous short and appressed green tips ; purple rays narrow and numerous,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch long.

Sandy fields of the Mesilla Valley, New Mexico, flowering in autumn. A distinct and beautiful species.

#### GAILLARDIA MULTICEPS.

Less than a foot high, the numerous very leafy stems from an apparently suffrutescent base, whitish and merely puberulent ; the numerous leaves also puberulent, rather fleshy and deeply impressed-punctate, the lowest narrowly oblanceolate, obtuse, the others linear, all entire, mostly 2 or 3 inches long ; peduncles short, slender ; bracts of the involucre ovate, caudate-acuminate ; rays yellow ; teeth of the disk-corolla short and obtuse ; ovaries very villous at base, more delicately pubescent above ; pappus of elongated lanceolate paleae, and a short awn, but this quite surpassing the disk-corolla.

South of Woodruff, Arizona. A member of the group to which belong *G. spathulata* and *G. PARRYI* (*i. e.*, *G. acaulis*, Gray, not Pursh).

### The North American Species of *Porella*.

BY MARSHALL A. HOWE.

The name *Porella* first appears in the *Historia Muscorum* of Dillenius,\* where it is applied to a genus of "Musci" from Pennsylvania, falling in his arrangement between *Lycopodium* and *Selaginoides*. In the generic characterization, the plant is described as bearing naked "antheraceous" capsules, without operculum or pedicel, dehiscing by several pores through the sides, and emitting a farinaceous powder. Following this is a diagnosis of the only species known to Dillenius, which we quote in the original, inasmuch as there is an opportunity for differences of opinion as to the exact translation in one or two particulars. His words are : "*Cui rami alterni, folia in nervo rigidiusculo alternatim opposita,*

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\* *Historia Muscorum*, 459. *pl.* 68. 1741.